

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS

ERNEST A. PLANT, D. O., EL CAJON, CAL.

Probably all of us apostles of the new therapeutic dispensation realize that our pearls are sometimes cast before swine, and equally true is it that these turn and rend us. Some minds are not WILLING to admit new light or truth within their precincts and both they and you will suffer if you try to FORCE upon them that for which they are not ready. I find it is best to leave such absolutely alone and to spend my time giving to those who, due to some different heredity or environment (or both), are ready for the new menu; among these latter are varying degrees of assimilative ability and many times, if we are not careful, the verbal or the literary pabulum which we hand out produces dyspepsia in the comprehension of the party to whom dealt. I sometimes get very impatient because someone whom I may be endeavoring to assist, does not readily grasp in all its fullness the osteopathic concept, until I recall how gradually it came to and grew within me.

New truth, or new light on old truths, does not come to man until or unless he is ready for it, and it is equally certain that if, or when, he is ready, it will come to him by law universal, just as surely as day and night follow each other. There are those among our patients who will never see anything more in osteopathy than the mere keeping of pain and discomfort out of their consciousness; others who enthusiastically grasp the scientific import of restoring chemical harmony in the physical organism by applying mechanical principles thereto, and a third class, who see that a new day for the race is well past its dawn, and that there is no prognosing what undreamed possibilities may be ahead for it. This same classification can be applied equally well to our own ranks.

The writer looks upon the body as the channel of expression, the means of the fullest and most complete manifestation in this environment, of universal intelligence, or God (or whatever LABEL you choose to use), and considers the mission of every followers of Dr. Still as beyond compare in thus making it possible for universal law to express

itself even more grandly than thus far, through the continued harmonious functioning of these channels we inhabit at this stage of our eternal progress.

As a little tot I had an instinctive feeling of something wrong, unnatural, in the death of any child, but I am so slow or unprogressive or something or other, that the Old Doctor had been at work YEARS before I found him, and it wasn't until 1905 that I was turned loose upon the world by my Alma Mater—ignorant? undoubtedly; weak-kneed? quite so; but ready to go out among the people and learn the many things that only one's own actual experiences can teach him, that no number of years of lectures and in laboratory can ever bring to him. As many as possible of the latter absolutely necessary, but the former the thing that will demonstrate to mankind whether or not you have the MORAL right to call yourself an osteopathist, no matter HOW panoplied with LEGAL verbiage you may be. Hasten, hasten the day when those in our ranks shall hang by their own nooses, whose mouths confess Dr. Still, but whose methods of applying his "pathy" smell to highest heaven!

The advancement of truth is going to be fearfully retarded if everyone claiming the right to the D. O. handle does not grasp the full import of the fact that the establishment of function is dependent upon structure, and the maintenance of function dependent upon structural relationship; some, there are, in our ranks, who only imperfectly perceive this; others do so to perfection theoretically, but can not or do not apply it. I have never been able to decide in my own mind which of the two does the more harm. I AM certain that the D. O. who does nothing but readjust structure, does more for the afflicted than any other therapist, but I hold with the Old Doctor that there are conditions wherein it is scientific to do other things physiologic, besides; that STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP MUST BE READJUSTED is primary and fundamental, and must NEVER be lost sight of. This truth grows and grows upon me, becoming more absorbing and fascinating every day. I pity the osteopath who, after several years' practice, finds himself getting farther away from anatomic lesions than he was when he received his sheepskin! There are a number of such among us, whose platforms have become so broad that I am certain they are thin in spots; I much prefer to fall OFF a narrow one than THROUGH the weak places in a broad one.

LEGISLATION

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.

(Excerpts from address at the Atlas Hall, Feb. 4, 1911.)

Our battle for legislation has from the beginning been a battle not only for justice but for our very existence. It was my privilege or opportunity to look after the legislation for the school from the beginning and the school then meant the profession. The first school was organized and opened in the spring of 1892, and by the winter of 1893 Dr. Still had begun to cure enough people for the old school to hear of it and want to wipe us out of existence. John C. Swanger, now bank examiner and past secretary of state, was then a representative from Sullivan county, and he was the first man to take the floor in defense of osteopathy when a physician had introduced an adverse bill, not with a desire to help anybody, but because he knew of a number of cases that had been pronounced incurable but had been cured by osteopathy. That was the beginning of the struggle and in the winter of 1895 the first osteopathic bill was introduced. This was merely an exemption clause to be added to the medical law. It simply stated that graduates of the A. S. O. would be allowed to practice osteopathy by registering their diplomas. It passed the Legislature but Gov. Stone vetoed it.

In November, 1896, George J. Helmer and Charles Corbin went to Vermont and succeeded in securing the passage of an osteopathic bill in that legislature. This was the first osteopathic bill passed by any state. In the following February, Helen D. Robinson of Fargo, North Dakota, secured the passage of a similar bill, which was signed by Gov. Briggs. At that time we were working on a bill in Missouri that, like the others, was merely an exemption clause. This time we were successful and the bill was signed, March 4. I was practicing in Chicago with Dr. Harry a little later, when we learned that the medical men were trying to secure legislation that would shut us out. I went to Springfield and though we got a different bill passed, it was vetoed by the Governor. In that same spring Michigan enacted a law in our favor. Those were the beginnings of the struggle in which we are still engaged.

At that time and down to date the only opposition that has been met has been that raised by the physicians of the "old school" or by their hired attorneys. I do not mention this in a spirit of antagonism, but that you may understand the whole situation. At that time the physicians took the position that the osteopaths were an uneducated, illiterate class of men, to be regarded as quacks and charlatans; that

there was nothing to osteopathy and so it deserved no recognition, and that by its recognition the dignity and prestige of the medical profession were lowered. At first, then, they wanted to wipe us out of existence. This went on until they realized that we were here, that we had come to stay and that that kind of opposition was simply increasing our strength and our prestige. Then they changed their position, pushed us on the back and offered us what?—a man on a composite board.

Being engaged in this work from the beginning I could see from the start that there could be no talk of harmonizing the two schools. I knew from the first that what we wanted was the independent board. That means a board made up of our own practitioners that will look after our own interests. I have fought for that end until two years ago six additional independent boards were established, making a total of eighteen. There can be no comparison between this and the composite board as regards our chance to grow. The composite board has been a hindrance in every state in which it has been started. You cannot point to a single board where the medical men love us any more because of our having a man on the board. What good can one or two men on a board made up of allopaths, homeopaths, eclectics and osteopaths, do us? This granting us a member on the board means nothing but an attempt to control us, to check our growth and take away our individuality. Our people were blind enough not to realize it, but at the last meeting of the A. O. A. they realized that the only kind of legislation that can be of any real benefit to us is legislation for the independent board.

Osteopathy would not be in existence at all if it were not for the fact that it represents an independent principle in the practice of medicine. It is built on a principle that means a correction of structure, a principle of keeping the body normal and a principle that has almost revolutionized the practice of medicine. So, too, osteopathy stands for a new and independent principle in legislation, a principle of independence for all and justice for all. No school and no set of schools should be given the power to say there is no good in any other school. We do not know that we have discovered all there is that is right and we have no right to say there is no good in some other system. Osteopaths are the first to ask for legislation to open the way to future generations for scientific investigation and discovery.

When we accept membership on a composite board the others on that board expect us to stand like a solid wall against all other practitioners. Each school should have its own legislation and a board made up of representatives of all the schools should have charge of affairs con-

cerning the public health. In the beginning the medical men said osteopaths had no right to be recognized. They did not want the word on their books at all. Dr. Reid, chairman of the committee on national legislation for the A. M. A., has been their leader in the fight, and if you but read quotations from his report in the A. O. A. Journal for December, you will see what his position is.

In California we first had an independent board, but the law was found to be unconstitutional, so we got two men on a composite board. Immediately there was a cry from the medical forces that they had osteopathy entirely under their control. Whether this is so you may judge from an editorial in *The Western Osteopath*:

"We are a good deal surprised at the attitude taken by our drug medical friends. When the present law went into effect those who are now doing the most whining were extremely jubilant. We were told on every side, 'We now have you exactly where we want you. Osteopathy is a dead issue in California.' These statements which were so glibly repeated were based upon their belief that we could not measure up to the standard of examinations which would be required by the state board. We will be honest enough to say that we ourselves were by no means certain as to the results, but our schools have measured up grandly to the requirements and now because a larger percentage of osteopaths pass than do the drug medical men, they are spending their time whining, vituperating and 'resoluting.' In other words, they have not what the boys would call 'good grit.' Among the boys, if we remember rightly, it was not considered good form to cry when you were beaten at your own game.

"With all due respect to our drug friends, we desire to inform them that we are here and that we are here to stay, and that the only thing which will avail them in the slightest degree will be to make themselves more useful to sick people than do the osteopaths. When that time comes osteopathy will be forced to take a back seat, but until that time the osteopath will be likely to forge to the front much more rapidly in the future than they have in the past."

In the states in which we have our own boards we have not had the least bit of trouble. In the states in which we have composite boards we have had considerable trouble again and again. I would say in every case to fight for twenty-five years, if necessary, but NEVER COMPROMISE.

In national legislation there has been the question of adding another member to the cabinet. This would mean simply adding another link to the chain of medical monopoly. We must never lend our in-

fluence to any school or to any measure that will prevent scientific investigation. The position of the A. O. A. is that we are not opposed to needed legislation regarding public health, but we do not approve a measure that will place almost unlimited power in the hands of a single school of practice. But when a law on this subject is enacted it should be such a law as will not give to any school the right of control over other schools. If a member should be added to the cabinet he should be a man of learning, but the work should be done by a board composed of representatives of all schools. * * * *

We cannot ask for more success in matters of legislation than we have had. In 1897 there was not a state in which we could practise as law-abiding citizens. If the history of the fight could be written you could see how bitter it has been and how up-hill the work has all been. So many times our people get scared, think they cannot get the kind of bill they want and so take an inferior one. And always the compromise that is offered is that composite board that has caused us so much trouble. Again I say, DO NOT COMPROMISE, but fight until you can get what you want.

I have always said that our greatest enemies are in our own ranks. The opposition from the old school has always been from the outside and has always been an incentive to fight the harder. I believe that this opposition has been one of the most potent causes for our rapid growth, and that if no word of opposition had ever been raised we could not have grown nearly so fast as we have grown.

THE JOURNEY OF OSTEOPATHY

FRANK P. PRATT, A. B., D. O.

(Excerpts from address at the Atlas Hall, Feb. 11, 1911.)

* * * * Andrew Taylor Still is the man who has made it possible for you to set out upon the journey of osteopathy, and inasmuch as the journey is through a wilderness and as the trails you will follow will be blind, it may not be amiss to give you a few points to guide you. I said your journey was through a wilderness. That is not exactly true, because it is through a region that has been explored for centuries and made harder because of the many well-worn paths that you must cross.

Kirksville is just on the border line of the wilderness. This is just the edge of the woods, and just as it is important to start right in entering upon any journey, so here it is important. If you do start right there is little danger that you will arrive at the right end.

You must not only start right, but you must also have the proper equipment. Part of that equipment is PURPOSE. You must look upon osteopathy as a serious proposition. It is serious because there is thrown into your hands the life of the individual, the most sacred thing there is. In view of this you must do the best you can with the mental and physical equipment with which nature has endowed you.

A second part of the equipment is friends. You know one of the easiest ways in which you can irritate a person is to press on a boil or some equally sore point. So, too, it is easy to incur a person's displeasure by always reminding him of his weak points. You must remember that we have no street lights in Kirksville, but at the same time remember that we have a law-abiding town that needs no street lights. We have muddy streets here at times, but remember that while there is mud in the streets there is no dust blowing in your eyes. And, too, along these streets you will find the most hospitable people you have ever found. They will take you into their homes and into their churches, and if you do your part, will open their hearts to you as much as any people you have ever met. Don't start by knocking the town and knocking the people. They don't like it, and those of you who do that sort of thing will be among the most bitter weepers when after three years you finish your course and leave Kirksville for good.

Ally yourselves with some organization, because the help and advice you will receive from the other members of the organization you will find worth having. Two heads are better than one and a number of heads are better in proportion than is one. On the trip you are about to take there are many dangers, and with the advice and help you will re-

ceive you will be better able to avoid them, so it behooves you to work in groups. You are stronger when you have friends to come to your assistance. In the field you want to be members of the county, state and national societies because you will have to meet organized opposition and you cannot meet it successfully with scattered forces.

The first part of your journey is to be made here. The trail is a new one and it is not well marked. The greatest difficulty in finding it lies in the fact that there are other paths which are more distinct and with which you are likely to become confused. If we can help you to find the blazed trees that are to mark your course we shall have accomplished our end. I said the trail had been trodden for centuries by searchers after the same thing for which you are in search, the best way to allay the ills of man, and for centuries others have been after the same thing, allopaths, homeopaths, eclectics, hydrotherapists and other searchers. Their paths cross yours at every step and you must keep straight ahead or you will be lost.

In the beginning you will find many trees marked "anatomy," "physiology," and "chemistry," and from these you must select your own as you go. There is but one tree of anatomy for you. It is not markedly different from the others, but this is the only one that takes up anatomy from your point of view. Your tree teaches you that man is a machine, a perfect machine. You will find a dozen other trees marked "anatomy," but there is only one for you.

Then you come to a large group of trees marked "physiology," and you again must select just one, the one that considers the perfect functioning of that human machine, the perfect running of that machine that through its intricate interdependence of parts will go for a period of seventy years before it wears out. Close to this is another group of trees labelled "chemistry," and again you must select one, the one that teaches that that perfect machine is capable of making its own lubricators and its own rust eradicators in sufficient quantity and of the proper kind for its own use; that the body is a whole laboratory in itself that can supply all the chemicals that are needed in the body under normal conditions.

Then you have gone far enough to get just to the edge. You come then to a path that says that morbid conditions exist because of failure of perfect adjustments of all the parts of this delicate piece of mechanism, that if perfect adjustment is maintained morbid conditions will not exist. And now you are at another tree along this same path that says that if there is a crooked shaft or other disorder in the mechanism it is because of this that the machine is not running as it should.

Then you pass on to a road and come to a group of trees that are called "diagnosis," and in this group every one is like every other one except that one that says LESION, a faulty relationship existing between parts of the body. That is the one thing that marks your tree of diagnosis from every other one in the forest, the idea that if one part is out of order some other part is out of adjustment and is the cause of the trouble, and to look for that one point.

After leaving this group of trees you come to another larger group called "therapeutics," and your own single tree in all this group points the way accurately. It says that if the cause of the malfunctioning of the part of the machine be a maladjustment, just so is the treatment readjustment, putting the parts in the position that it was intended they should occupy.

I said there were many well worn paths through the forest. Lots of men have gone through here before you and your paths cross theirs over and over again. You reach one road that says "allopathy," and if you follow it you come to a locked gate, but you have not the key that will admit you. Inside you see a well that you will be led to believe will help you or will give you all for which you are in search. But as you watch you will see those who have gained entrance turn away in disappointment because they have found that it has not supplied their want. You will cross another, "homeopathy," and still others, but don't wander off on one of these. Others have gone that way before you and returned unsatisfied. Don't get off your own path that says that man is a perfect machine, that this machine runs perfectly as long as the parts are in order and that the osteopath is the trained mechanic of this human machine.

THE PHYSICIAN IN THE COMMUNITY

A. D. BECKER, D. O.

(Excerpts from Address at the Atlas Hall, Feb. 11, 1911.)

I have sometimes wondered if many of the students realize just what it means and where they stand when they leave a business for a professional career, and tonight shall attempt to outline, but only to outline, the position of a professional man in the community.

The professional man is supposed to be a little different from the others in a community, and it is right that he should be so considered. His responsibilities are different from those of any of his neighbors and his relationships with the community are peculiar. His pleasures are many, but they, too, are different from those of other people,—for the most part a satisfaction and pleasure of duty well done.

When a physician opens an office he advertises himself as a man well qualified in that work and it remains for him to make good. He advertises himself as one ready to treat all the ills to which man is heir, and ready to take a case when accident of any kind befalls. So he should be ready for accident work. I don't know of any time in which a man is judged so quickly as in his emergency work. He is called in a hurry. There may be fifty or a hundred neighbors around to watch everything he does, and just what he does and how he does it mark him in their eyes as being capable or not.

Just a word as to your preparation for emergency work. Briefly, the work is on fractures, burns, poisoning and wounds. In the fractures, those of the clavicle and Pott's and Colle's fractures cover ninety-five per cent. of the cases you will see. The treatment of burns should be all laid out in your mind, as to just what you would do in the different kinds of burns and burns in the different areas. You should know what antidotes you would use in the common kinds of poisoning. Of these carbolic acid poisoning is probably the one you will most often be called upon to treat. Further, you should know what you would do in cases of wounds. These things you should know without being given a moment's notice and in the treatment it is of the greatest importance that you remain calm and composed. If you are calm the people around you will gain confidence from your attitude and be of service to you and to the patient.

Then your relations to the community, to our patients and to your fellow practitioners are important. You owe a duty to the community. You often have to give advice and advice that is quite often received without thanks. Questions of hygiene and public health are often com-

ing up that must be met by someone and you are in the class of people who can solve the problems. You owe a duty to your patient. You should so isolate yourself from social affairs as to be ready to attend to the needs of your patients. A physician has no right to become so involved in other capacities that he cannot respond to the calls of his patients when they need his help. When you take a case you make an unwritten contract to give it your attention. You have no right to neglect the case even if you don't get your fee for your services. If you leave a case intending to make another call you must make that call.

Your business must be necessarily different from the conditions in a pure business matter. Yet I do not mean that you should neglect the financial end of your affairs. The man who does this never makes friends, but you should not keep the thought of the almighty dollar uppermost always. It is a good rule to follow to collect your bills. The man who owes you money never will be a customer. People expect statements from you and expect that you will collect what is due you.

On the other hand, the patient owes you a duty that should not be overlooked. If you are called on a case the patient has no right to call another physician on the case while you are still in charge. If he does do so you have a right to complain and the patient will and must respect you in the stand you take.

You owe a duty to your colleagues in the community, and it pays to treat them with all the consideration you can. Do not go to another's case, and if the other physicians find you do not do so you will find them more than ready to reciprocate. Of course, any new physician in a community gets another man's patients, but when they come to you they are not under another physician at the time. But you will be tempted to go to cases that are under another physician without his knowing it. Never belittle yourself or the profession by work of this kind. It will hurt you tremendously.

A physician is supposed to be a little different from other men in the community. People are willing to give him a respect and honor that is different from those given other men and it is well to cultivate this a little. Do not make the mistake of making bosom friends of your patients, and above all things never have a friend to whom you talk about cases. This is quite a common mistake among young physicians. People think you do this with a bosom friend. On this account it is necessary to isolate yourself somewhat from the others in the town in which you live. If you discuss one patient with another he has every reason to believe you will discuss his case with another,—

and you probably would do so. The best way to get a reputation for silence is to practice it.

There has been a little tendency among osteopaths toward conduct that is unprofessional. At a woman's club three years ago I said that one reason for this was the fact that there are so many women in the profession. But whatever may be the explanation, unprofessional conduct does not pay. You would find that keeping strictly to conduct that is always within the most rigid lines laid down by codes of ethics will pay you in dollars and cents in addition to always giving you the respect of the entire community.

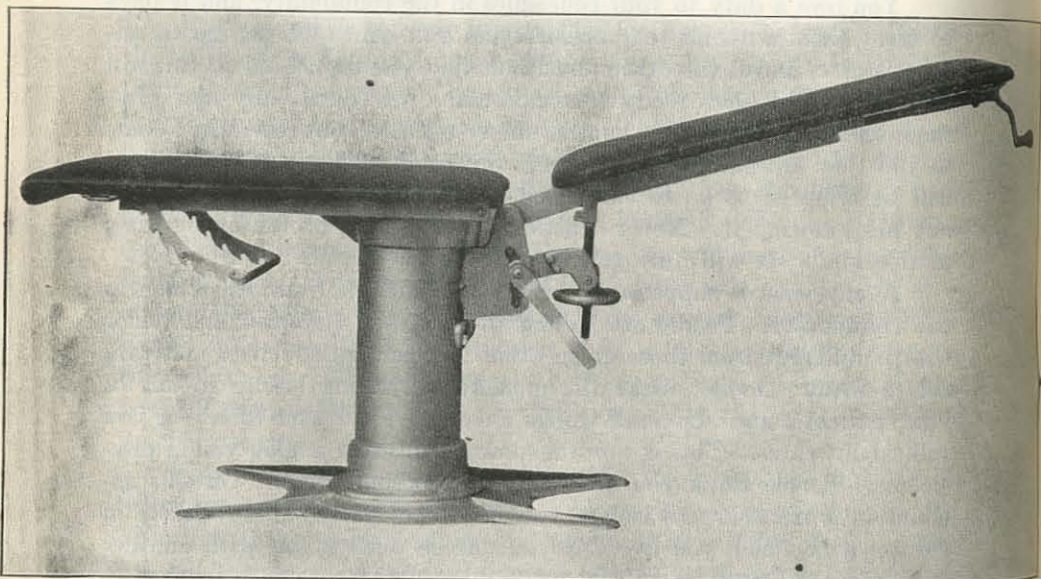
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SOMETHING NEW.

E. S. DETWILER, BERLIN, ONT., CAN.

The Old Doctor teaches us that "man is a machine and we are human machinists." As he taught the fundamentals of his science to others they, probably more than he, felt the need for some work bench. The first treating tables were simple and crude. Soon plain covering and later more elaborate upholstery were added.

As other inventive minds became interested in the practice of osteopathy various improvements were added to the table and new



devices to facilitate treating were advanced. Some proved of use, others showed less value and were discarded.

This year marks an epoch in the history of the osteopath's work-bench. THE IMPROVED TWENTIETH CENTURY TREATING TABLE is an innovation in the manufacture of osteopathic tables. It is not an improvement on the old; it is an entirely NEW table. It not only makes the old manipulations easier, but makes new and valuable movements possible, and robs the old ones of their objectionable features to both patient and operator.

Dr. J. V. McManis, Atlas, 1905, the inventor, presents his Universal Joint which, with its powerful central spring, gives the lower half of the table movements similar to those of the hip joint. Elevation, depression, lateral flexion to either side, and complete circumduction make the lumbar treatment the easiest rather than the hardest to give. This is a boon to the operator's overworked back.

The Central Spring Adjustment appliance quickly produces perfect accommodation to the patient's weight.

Stretching devices are not new in the field of mechanical therapeutics, but never before has it been possible to make specific spinal adjustments by cautious manipulation while the patient was under extension. This, when carefully used, is an invaluable addition to the armamentarium of osteopathic therapeutics.

The "friction clutch" with the leg hook is a further aid for lumbar and lower dorsal muscular relaxation or even spinal adjustment, and the gynecological features will prove a great aid in that branch of the osteopathic practice.

The ordinary flat table is also simply allowed for and will cover its own field.

The stability and durability of the table are self-evident and the simplicity of its mechanism is surprising. Its appearance leaves nothing to be desired from that point of view, and Dr. McManis is to be congratulated for his back-saving contribution to osteopathy.

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1911 A. S. O. CONVENTION PROGRAM

Monday, July 21.

State Meetings. Evening—Reception.

Tuesday, July 25.

9:30—Invocation; Address of Welcome; Response; President's Address, Arthur G. Hildreth. 10:30—The Significance and Import-

ance of the Osteopathic Lesion (25 minutes), James L. Holloway. 11:00—Skiagraphs of Osteopathic Lesions (Stereopticon) (30 minutes), Sidney A. Ellis. 11:30—Photographical Osteopathic Lesions (Stereopticon and Special Skeleton) (30 minutes), Charles E. Fleck. 12:15—The Hypothetical Lesion (15 minutes), Henry S. Bunting. Clinics, Frank C. Farmer, Chairman. Clinics—(Demonstrations on actual cases emphasizing (a) diagnosis and therapy; (b) safe and sane treatment. 2:30—Technique of Cervical Region, Charles E. Still. 3:00—Technique of Dorsal Region, C. W. Johnson. 3:30—Technique of Curvatures, J. W. Hofsess. 4:00—Technique of Pelvis (Innominata, Sacrum and Coccyx), Ella D. Still. 4:30—Osteopathic Treatment of Organic Kidney Lesions, Frank H. Smith. Evening—Reunions, etc.

Wednesday, July 26.

9:00—Osteopathy in the Field of Preventive Medicine (25 minutes), D. W. Granberry. 9:30—Gynecology, Olive Clarke, Chairman. (No report to date.) 11:30—Discussion. Clinics—(Demonstrations on actual cases emphasizing (a) diagnosis and therapy; (b) safe and sane treatment. 2:30—Technique of Dorsal Region, George J. Helmer. 3:00—Technique of Lumbar Region and Anterior Abdomen, Frank P. Pratt. 3:30—Technique of Cervical Region, Harry W. Forbes. 4:00—Osteopathic Etiology and Pathology (25 minutes), Ralph K. Smith. 4:30—Osteopathic Treatment in Disorders of Children (20 minutes), Roberta W. Ford. Evening—Report of A. T. Still Research Institute (Research results of the past year), E. R. Booth, Chairman.

Thursday, July 27.

9:00—Report of A. T. Still Research Institute. 10:00—Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (20 minutes), W. B. Meacham. 10:30—Business. Clinics—(Demonstrations on actual cases emphasizing (a) diagnosis and therapy; (b) safe and sane treatment.) 2:00—Technique of Hip-Joint (Tubercular and Dislocations), George M. Laughlin. 2:30—Technique of Pelvis (Innominata, Sacrum and Coccyx), Clara Wernicke. 3:00—Technique of Ribs and Flat Foot, Homer E. Bailey. 3:30—Technique of Curvatures, and Clinic Talk, Herbert E. Bernard. 4:00—Osteopathic Hygiene (25 minutes), L. Ludlow Haight. 4:30—Treatment of Typhoid Fever (20 minutes), Arthur M. Flack. Evening—Eye and Ear Section (1 1-2 hours), Chas. C. Reid, Chairman. (No report to date.)

Friday, July 28.

9:00—Borderline Cases Between Osteopathy and Surgery (30 minutes), Otis F. Akin. 9:30—Obstetrics (resume of experience) (25 min-

utes), M. E. Clark. 10:30—Neuritis (20 minutes), Mrs. Furnam J. Smith. 10:30—Treatment of Infantile Paralysis (20 minutes), Grace C. Stratton. 11:00—Business. 2:00—Osteopathic Applied Anatomy (25 minutes), R. W. Bowling. 2:30—Demonstration of Osteopathic Lesions on Articulated Spine (20 minutes), H. H. Fryette. 3:00—Treatment of Pneumonia (20 minutes), J. A. Overton. Clinics—(Actual Demonstrations). 3:30—Osteopathic Treatment of Organic Heart Lesions, W. B. Keene. 4:00—Osteopathic Indications of the Anatomy of the Vertebral Column, Joseph H. Sullivan. 4:30—Presentation of Cured Cases, F. A. Turfler. Evening—Dinner, Alfred Wheeler Young, Chairman.

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PROGRAM OF THE HUDSON RIVER NORTH OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

"Toxicology," Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y. "Reduction of Congenital Hip Dislocation," Report of Dr. Emma Wing-Thompson, Schenectady, N. Y. "Hygiene and Sanitation for the Sick Room," Dr. Maus W. Stearns, Schenectady, N. Y. Discussion. "Some Aspects of Medical Education," Dr. Charles Hazzard, New York City.

MID-YEAR MEETING OF THE NEW YORK OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY, HOTEL TEN EYCK, ALBANY, N. Y., SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

MORNING PROGRAM.—9 a. m.—Call to Order and Business Meeting. 10 a. m.—"Osteopathy and Anterior Poliomyelitis as Seen in Recent Epidemics." Paper by Dr. L. Mason Beeman, New York City. Discussion and Technique by Dr. Maus W. Stearns, Schenectady, N. Y. 10:30 a. m.—Symposium, "Lesions of the Lumbar and Sacro-Iliac Articulations and Their Relation to Diseases of the Pelvic Organs." Paper by Dr. A. Fisher, Syracuse, N. Y. Demonstration of Technique by Dr. George Helmer, of New York City, and Dr. Franklin Fiske, New York City. 11:30 a. m.—"A Consideration of Certain Pathological Conditions of the Urinary Tract." Dr. Ralph Williams, Rochester, New York. Discussion by Dr. Carl D. Clapp, Utica, N. Y. 12 m.—"Problems Arising in Treatment of Exceptional Cases." Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM.—2 p. m.—"Demonstration of Minor Surgical Necessities in Emergency Work." Dr. Joseph Ferguson, Brooklyn, New York. 2:30 p. m.—"Conservation for Operator and Patient." Paper and Demonstrations, behind Closed Doors. Dr. Charles C. Teall,

Fulton, New York. 3 p. m.—“Scoliosis and Pott’s Disease.” Paper and Demonstration, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, Boston, Massachusetts. 4:00 p. m.—“Simplicity in Adjusting Spinal Lesions.” Dr. Charles F. Bandel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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OSTEOPATHIC GLEANINGS

The Antagonism of Strychnine and Alcohol.

French believes the most important of the drugs employed for chronic alcoholism is strychnine. It is the most powerful nerve tonic known and acts upon the entire nervous system, but with a special tendency to the spinal nerves and the cardiac, respiratory and vasomotor centers. It not only renders the mind more clear and active, but even seems to strengthen the will power. It increases intestinal peristalsis, and aids elimination. Briefly stated, its basis action is almost exactly antagonistic to that of alcohol. It is a tonic and true stimulant, as opposed to an anesthetic and a paralyzant.

The system of the inebriate is relaxed in every part, paralyzed in greater or less degree, unable to carry on its functions properly. Mentally and physically the drunkard is dull, nerveless, incapable. The essence of his condition is that he has lost the power to control himself. He lacks the vigor and endurance that once were his. His mind is dulled, and his moral sense is weakened.

It is in such a condition as this that strychnine has its proper field of action. By its use the tissues are revived. As a part of its effect, every nerve and muscle is keyed to its highest pitch. The mind acts more clearly, and the man is raised out of his soddiness and indifference. The world takes on fresh colors and life assumes a new interest. The feeling of depression and inability gives way to one of lightness and elasticity. The terrible craving for alcohol, the dull, horrible, gnawing at the stomach, that fearful, all-gone sensation, which in the drunkard’s previous experience was only to be relieved by more alcohol, now begins to grow less and soon disappears entirely, while in its place there comes a sense of well-being, of elevation, of ability, of the power to accomplish, which is so unlike that false sense of confidence which comes with the first glass of an intoxicant and so far superior to it, that the man no longer seeks to drown his grief in alcohol. His appetite for this is gone, and he no longer seeks or desires that for which but yesterday he would have periled his body and soul.

These convictions were formed as the result of several years of special experience in the sanitarium treatment of alcoholism.

As specially illustrating the counteracting effect of two drugs, the author recalls the case of a man who was a hard drinker and possessed of an ungovernable appetite, and who yet had left enough manhood and ambition to be anxious to be free from his bondage. He was undergoing treatment by the tonic method, the main element of which was strychnine, while at the same time he was allowed to drink as long and as much as he desired, in the belief that this method would produce the most satisfactory results.

For three weeks this man continued to drink to excess, notwithstanding the fact that he “could not keep it down.” In fact, while the sickening effect produced by apomorphine was especially well marked, the antagonistic effect of the strychnine, upon which alone is any reliance placed for a true curative action, seemed not to be in any way manifest. At the end of this time the patient was told by the author that he would be obliged to taper off his whiskey, and withdraw it wholly in three days. No sooner was the whiskey reduced than the effects of the strychnine were made manifest, and at the end of three days his desire for whiskey was entirely gone. The next day he still had no desire for liquor, and the following one he could not have been driven to take it. Nor has he ever, from that day to this, either drunk or desired to drink any more alcohol, though ten years have now passed, and he has been for several years the liquor officer of his town.

Dr. Mackay, of Quebec, after twenty-five years’ experience in the treatment of criminal inebriates, arrived at the conclusion that strychnine is our most valuable aid in the treatment of alcoholism, but admits that will power is essential to successful treatment. Of some 400 cases of criminal men and women, besides others treated under the auspices and control of the Recorders’ Courts of Montreal and Quebec, 60 per cent. were cured of the craving for alcohol in a period of twenty days, and for the most part they remain permanently cured.—International Therapeutics.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

E. R. HUMPHRIES, A. B., EDITOR. E. G. CAREL, A. B., BUSINESS MANAGER

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KIRKSVILLE, MO., MARCH, 1911.



Reception to Freshmen The reception to the entering class of January, 1914, was given by the class of January, 1913, in Memorial and North Halls, Saturday evening, March 4. During the intermission between the two parts of the program a punch was served, and at the close of the program a few couples stayed and danced. The program:

PART I.

- Carissima Waltz—(Penn).....Orchestra
- Welcome from the School.....Dr. J. N. Waggoner
- Welcome from the January, 1913, class..Mr. Chester A. Tedrick
- Vocal Solo—"My Dear"—(Ball).....Mr. Vera Strayer
- Quartette—"College Chums".....
-Messrs. Ried, Robson, Gardner and Allabach
- INTERMISSION—Twenty Minutes.

PART II.

- Piano Solo—"The Rosary"—(Nevin)...Mr. Chester A. Tedrick
- Trio—"Po' Little Lamb"—Southern Melody.....
-Misses Mary and Norma James and I. L. James
- Reading—Selected.....Miss Edna Rene Bastedo
- Violin Solo—Rubinstein's "Melody in F".....
-Mr. C. A. Zimmerman
- The Grand Divide March—(Maurice).....Orchestra

* * *

Convention in July

Elsewhere is published the program for the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association to be held in Chicago in July. The expectations are that this will be the largest and best convention that has yet been held and a glance at the names of those who are on the program is sufficient to show the excellence of the papers and demonstrations that may be anticipated. Furthermore, the fact that this year's convention is to be in a city that is so easy of access should make it possible for far more to attend than have been present in other years.

Dr. Fred W. Gage of Chicago, secretary and treasurer of the committee on arrangements for the convention, has been appointed by the club chairman of a committee to arrange a reunion of the Atlas and Axis Clubs at that time. The reunion in San Francisco last summer was such a success that there is every reason to suppose that this one will be even a greater one. Dr. Gage plans to send a notification to every member of the club and it is hoped that a large proportion of the field members will be present. Plan to attend the convention in July!

* * *

Moore

After having been again an active member of the club for nearly seven months, Dr. F. E. Moore left Kirksville, March 18, for Kansas City, with Dr. H. C. P. Moore, and will sail for Europe April 8. The Atlas Club has thoroughly appreciated having Dr. Moore in its midst during these months and is grateful for the services he rendered the club at different times while he was here. Dr. Moore is a type of man and of osteopath of whom the Atlas Club is proud to point to as one of its members. He will be missed at our meetings, but we wish both him and Mrs. Moore a helpful and pleasant tour abroad and continued success when they re-enter the field.

Life Membership Certificates The rush for life membership certificates seems to have abated somewhat in the past few months, due to the fact, perhaps, that sufficient mention of them has not been made to attract the attention of the field members who have not secured one. Two kinds of certificates are still being issued by the club: the first of which, bearing a gold seal, entitles a member to The Bulletin for life, and the second, which has a silver seal, allows The Bulletin for ten years, at the end of which it may be secured at the subscription price. The gold certificate is furnished upon receipt of twenty-five dollars, the silver one for ten dollars. With either one the amount already paid the club for field membership dues is deducted. That is, if you have been in the field for six years and are not in arrears, four dollars entitles you to a silver certificate or nineteen dollars to a gold certificate. Certificates have recently been issued to the following field members: Dr. E. R. Booth, '00, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. J. W. Sylvester, '04, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Joseph M. Smith, '05, Lincoln, Neb.; and Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, '06, Boston, Mass.



The Atlas and Axis Clubs tendered a reception to Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore in their club rooms, Thursday evening, March 9. In the receiving line were the Drs. Moore, Noble Skull Glen R. Ingram of the Atlas Club and Mrs. Mabel W. Payne, president of the Axis Club. After the program, refreshments were served and later the tables were cleared away for dancing. The program:

Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra
Vocal Solo	L. B. Allabach
Violin Solo	Charles De Jardin
Piano Solo	Miss Doron
Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra
Piano Solo	Mrs. C. D. McCarthy
Vocal Solo	Charles H. Croxton
Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra

* * *

President John R. Kirk addressed the club at the open meeting, March 25, and spoke on "Education." President Kirk had consented to address to club earlier in the year but he had been unable to be present the night on which he was expected. Miss Jennie A. Ryel, Jan. 1913 also spoke to the club regarding "Concerning Osteopathy," in the compilation of which she assisted Dr. G. V. Webster, '04, of Carthage, N. Y.

* * *

Dr. Carroll B. Morrow, Atlas '09, of Butler, Pa., brought a case to the A. S. O. hospital, March 2, and spent a few days in Kirksville before returning. He attended the regular meeting, March 4, and addressed the club with his usual enthusiasm and vigor.

* * *

Dr. J. E. Derck, '09, writes from Bluffton, Ind.:

"Hope everything is well back at the old stamping ground and wish I could drop in some Saturday evening. Receive The Bulletin regularly and like it very much. It keeps one in touch with the school and profession more than one might think."

Dr. Millard J. Grieves, Atlas '09, brought a patient to the hospital early in the month and spent a few days renewing old friendships before leaving to return to his practice in Peoria, Ill.

* * *

Dr. Harley J. Fulford, Atlas, '10, writes that he has given up his practice at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and is now at Chelsea, Mich.

* * *

Evidently Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford, Conn., has either been misinformed or has misunderstood what has previously appeared in The Bulletin, for he writes:

"Glad to learn that the Atlas Club has moved into new and better quarters as, of course, that means advancement to the club and our science. Am having good success in the field and realize more than ever that we, as osteopaths, are on the right track for success in the treatment of the ills of man."

To correct the wrong impression that may exist in others' minds it may be said that the Atlas Club is still in the rooms it has occupied since soon after its organization. Repairs were made in the rooms last fall that greatly improved their appearance and it seems probable that the club will remain in the same place for some time to come.

* * *

Dr. A. S. Yewell, Atlas '03, after expressing his good wishes for the continued success of the club and its members, says:

"It gives me great pleasure to hear from the Club, but as I have no one associated with me here, it is quite confining. Would be delighted to be with the boys, but it seems that I am doomed to disappointment. Since locating here I have been away from my office one Sunday only.

"I presume from reports from The Bulletin that you have highly garbled reports of the wonderful success of quite a number of our field members and instruction as to how you should conduct your practice. All very well, but it is up to you to study the conditions of the field you enter and govern yourself accordingly. * * * * We hear a great deal about the persecution and knocking of the M. D.'s, but I think we are greatly the cause of this condition. Treating them courteously I have found to be advantageous, while members of the profession in the field making improper comparisons to the patients who were formerly under the care of medical men cause a bitterness that cannot be overcome in a long time. Patients will repeat what is said and this in time gets back to the M. D. Attending strictly to my practice and refraining from making any comments on any remarks that have been made

to me has helped me here greatly, so I am gratified with the practice I have built up here."

* * *

Dr. W. Clare Brown, Atlas '08, of Waterville, Me., is president of the Maine Osteopathic Association and was the leader in a hard, though unsuccessful fight for legislation in Maine recently. He writes:

"I believe I am not different from the rest of the Atlas field members in feeling that The Bulletin is the most welcomed of any of our osteopathic publications.

"Am sorry to report that we were defeated in our legislative struggle for regulation in this state this year. It was our first earnest attempt and Dr. Ralph Sweet of Rockland and I spent considerable time at the capital. Although we got a favorable report from the committee we were beaten in the Senate by one vote and also beaten in the House. One of the strongest arguments against us was that there were only eighteen of us, which is true. So you see there is lots of room for osteopaths here, and particularly for men, as we number only five."

Immediately after the defeat of the bill cries of graft and bribery were raised by the opposition. In answer to the charges appeared the following in the Waterville (Me.) Morning Sentinel, March 8, under the head, "True Cost of the Osteopathic Bill."

"Without being requested to do so, a Waterville man, William Clare Brown, doctor of osteopathy, who has a fine practice in this city, handed the following statement to the Sentinel last evening:

"In view of the great interest created in osteopathy by the discussion of the osteopathic registration bill recently before the Maine legislature and especially on account of the unreasonable and unfair charges made and circulated against osteopaths by numbers of the old school of medicine, that dishonest means were used by the osteopaths in their efforts to have their bill enacted, I wish to make the following statement:

"First: We asked for the appointment, by the Governor, of a board of six members to be selected from the osteopaths who have been practicing three years in this state and are graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges, who should examine and pass upon the fitness of all future applicants to practice osteopathy in this state; in other words, we asked for the same kind of a law to govern the practice of osteopathy as has already been granted to the old school medical doctors, and to dentists and to veterinarians and to pharmacists and to optometrists and to lawyers, and undoubtedly these professions have been benefited and the public protected by such regulations for exactly the same reasons.

"The opposition to our bill was apparently developed and financed entirely by the old school medical profession, and because of the charges of dishonest means used by the osteopaths and insinuations that certain members of the legislature were improperly influenced, I issue the following challenge to the Maine Medical association:

"We, the members of the Maine Osteopathic Association, have prepared and will deposit with The People's National Bank a sealed and sworn statement accounting for every cent raised and a complete, itemized statement of all our legislative expenses, and we hereby challenge the Maine Medical association to present for publication, simultaneously with ours, a similar statement of their legislative expenses in connection with the bill presented by them and the one presented by us.

"We agree to pay the expenses of the publication of both statements. (Signed) WM. CLARE BROWN, D. O., Pres.,

"Maine Osteopathic Association.

"Now, gentlemen, accept this challenge, or let us hear no more of these false statements.

"Second: On account of many and varied stories circulating, I wish to state that Mr. W. R. Pattangall did not receive any money from the Maine Osteopathic Association, but that he supported our bill on its merits only.

"Later I will publish a reply to the statements made by those who opposed us. WM. CLARE BROWN, D. O."

* * *

Fred W. Gage, of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee on Arrangements for the A. O. A. Convention, has been appointed chairman of a committee to arrange a reunion of the Atlas and Axis Clubs and in acceptance writes:

"Allow me to thank the Club for the honor, and I assure you I will do all in my power to make it a success. Will arrange at our next committee meeting for the time of our meeting. * * * * Would like to send each member notice and hope we may meet every member here. * * * * We are going to have the best convention ever held, according to all signs at present."

* * *

We are indebted to Dr. George S. Smallwood, Atlas '07, of New York City, for copies of the programs of the osteopathic meetings early in the month that appear elsewhere. Dr. Smallwood was prompted to send them by the fact that so many of the speakers were Atlas men and also because so many Atlas men were present at the meetings. Twenty-eight Atlas men attended. They are:

Dr. H. L. Chiles, Dr. Charles Hazzard, Dr. C. C. Teall, Dr. C. W. Proctor, Dr. Franklin Fiske, Dr. Maus W. Stearns, Dr. Carl D. Clapp, Dr. Hugh L. Russell, Dr. George W. Riley, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Dr. Richard Wanless, Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, Dr. John Allen West, Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Dr. F. M. Plummer, Dr. N. A. Johnson, Dr. J. A. De Tienne, Dr. F. C. Lincoln, Dr. Hearl L. Owen, Dr. W. E. Owen, Dr. Frank A. Crofoot, Dr. Fred W. Morris, Dr. Frank C. Martin, Dr. Lewis J. Bingham, Dr. Charles F. Banker, Dr. Herbert A. Thayer, Dr. Arthur Bean, Dr. George S. Smallwood.

* * *

Dr. Paul S. Nichols, Atlas '10, of Delaware, Ohio, sends his greetings to the Club and adds:

"Say to the boys that The Bulletin is like a letter from home; eagerly looked for and not merely read, but devoured. It reflects steady progress on the part of the club. Was glad to see the Code of Ethics of the A. O. A. in its columns. Hope I may see many of the boys in Chicago in July. I am doing very nicely and learning every day."

* * *

We have received several letters from Dr. Ernest A. Plant, Jan. '05, of El Cajon, Cal., together with the paper which leads this issue. In all his letters Dr. Plant is enthusiastic in his mention of his work, osteopathy in general and the Atlas Club. He has been especially anxious to get to Kirksville and spend a Saturday night where all Atlas men like to be, and though earlier in the month there seemed a possibility of his doing so, this soon became a remoter one. The possibility came from the fact that his father, 69 years old, was operated on for appendicitis in St. Louis, March 7, but at last report was on the road to recovery. He writes:

"The brief layman's account thus far of the case leads me to believe that the condition present AT THE TIME of the operation demanded operative interference, but I am quite certain that had he given osteopathy a chance at his appendix a while previous it could now be a useful member of society."

* * *

Noble Skull Glen R. Ingram was called to his home in Tuscola, Ill., March 24, to assist Dr. C. C. Rude in the office of Dr. J. A. Overton, who was obliged to give up work temporarily on account of illness. At the last report Dr. Overton was improving and will probably be in his office again in a short time. From Tuscola Mr. Ingram will go to Chicago to take the mid-wife examinations early in April and will return to Kirksville direct.

Three of the Atlas members of the faculty have tendered their resignations and will go into the field at the close of the school year. Dr. R. E. Hamilton plans to locate in St. Joseph, Mo., and Dr. A. D. Becker will probably return to Minnesota, but Dr. F. P. Pratt has not made his plans public as yet.

* * *

Dr. M. C. Burrus, '07, New Franklin, Mo., writes:

"Am always overjoyed to hear from the boys and to know that the club is still in the lead of the school fraternities."



Edward Ward comes from Muncie, Ind., where he was manager of the Muncie Bath Sanitorium. The results obtained by his employer and other osteopaths in Muncie led him to take up the work. Mr. Ward is a member of the June, 1913, class.

* * *

Harry Semones, June, 1913, came to Kirksville largely through the efforts of Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, Atlas '09, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Semones comes from Dungannon, Va. He is a graduate of the Emory and Henry Academy and spent two years in Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.

* * *

George H. Fulton, of Nettle Ridge, Va., was also influenced to come to Kirksville by Dr. Wolfe, though with the additional influence of Dr. Shumate of Lynchburg and the benefit Mr. Fulton had derived from treatment. Mr. Fulton received his education in public and private schools of his home town and in the Virginia Military Institute, of which he is a graduate and in which he was formerly an instructor.

* * *

Charles H. Croxton's home was formerly in Lexington, Kan., but he came here from Harrisburg, Penn., where he was a patient of Dr. Harry M. Vastine, Atlas '00. He is a graduate of the high school in Lexington and was, before coming to Kirksville, a stenographer for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Mr. Croxton is a member of the June, 1913, class.



OFFICERS OF THE AXIS CLUB.

President—Mrs. Mabel Willis Payne.
 First Vice-President—Miss Anna C. Myles.
 Second Vice-President—Miss Annette M. Alexander.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. M. Kerrigan.
 Financial Secretary—Miss Sarah L. Balfe.
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Emery.
 Treasurer—Miss Grace M. Bales.
 Chaplain—Miss Anna M. Mills.
 Escort—Miss Edyth M. Carel.
 Librarian—Miss Elizabeth E. Smith.
 Janus—Miss Julia Elizabeth Finney.
 Editor—Miss Ethel D. Roop.

COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.—Miss Grace M. Bales, Miss Elizabeth Brewster, Miss Francisca Nickenig, Miss Veva Chalfant.

COURTESY.—Miss Mai Branner, Miss Ethel Priseler, Miss Althea L. Taylor, Miss Emily Malcolmson, Miss Mary M. Meleski, Miss Julia J. Chase.

PRACTICAL WORK.—Mrs. Edyth M. Carel, Mrs. Anna R. Murphy, Mrs. Ruth McBeath, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Crain.

PROGRAMME.—Miss Mary G. Crossman, Miss Mary E. Emery, Miss Esther M. Bebout, Mrs. Iva M. McAnelly.

NOMINATING.—Miss Council E. Faddis, Mrs. Jennie Beckler, Miss Elizabeth J. Sharp, Miss Julia A. Larmoyeux.

AUDITING.—Mrs. Lucy M. Hull, Miss Caroline I. Griffin, Miss Mary Faires.

During the week of February 6, the members of the local chapter were privileged to attend a course of lectures on parliamentary law given by Mrs. G. B. Longan of Kansas City. Although everybody was kept busy, we all enjoyed the work and felt that it was time well spent. Saturday evening, the closing meeting was held in Library Hall of the school building, and after a "model club meeting" with Mrs. Longan in the chair, light refreshments were served and everybody went home feeling that it had been a very profitable week.

* * *

Dr. Elva James Lyman of Madison, Wisconsin, sends best wishes for the success of the club and says: "I often wish that I were not so far away from Kirksville but that I might come in and visit you occasionally, but I only have to remember 'the good times I used to have there.'"

Dr. Lydia Copper, of Warsaw, Indiana, recently spent a short time in Kirksville, coming here with a patient.

* * *

Dr. Louise Lewis of St. Louis, is in Kirksville for a few weeks' rest. She is not practising just at present, and is unable to tell when she will get back to work.

* * *

Dr. Frances Thoms of Seattle, Washington, sends best wishes to the club and says her most interesting recent case was her little nephew. She succeeded in curing him of an exophthalmic goitre and an astigmatic condition of the eyes so that he laid aside his glasses which the oculist had said he would have to wear all his life.

* * *

An interesting letter was recently read at the club from Dr. Margaret A. Hawk, of Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Hawk says in part: "One of my best cases since I have been in the field was my first case after I came to Davenport. It was a case of gastric ulcer in a middle aged woman who weighed seventy-six pounds. The symptoms were nausea and vomiting, continual distress in stomach, sick headache, frequent and violent inability to take food of any kind without pain, with consequent loss of flesh, pain and tenderness to touch, with a tumor-like swelling in the pyloric end of the stomach. After I had examined the patient a couple of times she was taken to Chicaho to a stomach specialist who confirmed my diagnosis but gave no hope of a cure; advised diet, rest and general hygiene. I do not think they had hopes enough from my treatment to give it a trial, but she was the wife of my pastor and I think he wanted to give me a start, so after a month or two she came to me.

"In almost the entire dorsal region there was scoliosis with a vengeance. In fact, I could not put my finger between the spine and scapula on one side, while I could lay my hand flat between the two on the other side. Well, to make a long story short, I practically cured that case in seventeen treatments. The scoliosis responded to treatment promptly and practically all the disagreeable symptoms have disappeared. She eats what she wants, only having to limit the quantity because of the amount of scar tissue which limits the secreting surface; has not had a bad headache since she stopped the treatment and is better in every way than she has been since she was a child.

"Another case that I have had recently, that has attracted a good deal of attention, was a case of follicular tonsilitis, which so closely simulated diphtheria that two doctors, called in for consultation, pro-

nounced it diphtheria and one of them insisted upon antitoxin. The other (an osteopath) agreed that it looked very much like diphtheria but encouraged me to go ahead and treat her without antitoxin. I almost lived with the case for two days, but at the end of the second the membrane had begun to disappear and the third morning it was all gone. She had an attack very similar to it three years ago and had been in bed for two months, missed a whole semester of school and was only able to take two studies the next semester. I feel rather proud to have her back in school this morning after having missed only two weeks."

Dr. Hawks says in closing, "May each girl in the club meet the success in her profession that makes life worth while."

* * *

Wednesday, February 15, a reception was held for the January, 1914, class. We were all more than delighted when we found that we were to be entertained by the Atlas Orchestra who rendered the following program:

Anvil Chorus	Orchestra
Trio	Dr. Gantz, Mr. Dejardin, Mr. Hollis
Solo	Miss Allabach
Barnyard Melodies	Orchestra

Mrs. Payne, our president, then introduced Dr. Charlie Still, the speaker for the evening. Dr. Charlie said in part:

"I supposed when I came up here that I would be the 'whole show,' but since I saw these first-class musicians who are part of the program I have changed my subject several times. I think, however, I will talk a little while on "COURAGE." One of the young ladies said this evening she thought it took a good deal of courage to leave home and come here to school, but I want to tell you a little about the courage it took to be the pioneers in osteopathy. To do this I might tell you a little of our early history.

"We lived in Kansas. Father was a surgeon in the army. Probably the 'late unpleasantness' was responsible for osteopathy. One day he was riding a mule and he met the bushwhackers. He says he was running for them. It may have been away from them. At any rate, the mule ran away and he fell off and hurt himself. After that he had an irregular heart beat. One day he saw some children playing croquet. He put a ball between his shoulders, pressed against the ball and the irregularity stopped. He told the medical society in Douglas county that he thought he had found a new remedy for heart trouble. They wouldn't believe it, and all thought he was a harmless lunatic.

Even the relations for over twelve years didn't pay any attention to the family, for they thought father crazy.

"In 1874 the grasshoppers chased us out of Kansas. Father visited Missouri and we decided to move here. He had a brother in Macon and some friends who would listen but didn't want him to treat the family. I have known and been with him when he would walk sixteen miles into the country to treat and would have to walk back at night because they wouldn't ask him to stay all night.

"Until 1888 I don't believe any one ever thought there was anything in the profession but a gift. About 1891 I had occasion to make a visit by myself and I found I could do it by myself, and was quite sure the system could be taught. On May 14, 1892, the charter for the first school was taken out. By that time we were satisfied there was something in it and the first school began in October.

"The first year was finished and a certificate of one year was given. Many of those early graduates are successful, but they tell me they have spent many months in getting what you get systematically here in three years. After this first year we found it could be taught outside the family.

"So you see the beginning was small, but now we are recognized in all but two or three states. You may think it takes courage to come here, but the one who is courageous is the pioneer, the one who works in the dark, and we all owe what we can do to the courage of that one man who was willing to let his friends and relatives go in order to blaze the way for the rest of us to follow. * * * "

The program closed with a solo by Miss Allabach, violin obligata by Mr. De Jardin and selection by the orchestra.

* * *

The following is a short history of those who were initiated in the Local Chapter of the Axis Club, Wednesday evening, February 22:

Mrs. Cora Pippinger came here from Red Lodge, Montana. She received her education in the public and high schools of Adel, Iowa, and was formerly a bookkeeper and stenographer, having graduated from the Capital City Commercial College. She first became interested in osteopathy through articles written to a local paper in Iowa by an A. S. O. student who had been a schoolmate. Later she was treated and advised to study by Dr. Daisy Rieger, at Red Lodge, and coming to Kirksville she became a member of the June, 1912, class.

Miss Frieda F. Allabach came here from her home in Brooklyn, N. Y. She received her education in St. Ann's Academy, Wilkes Barre, Pa., St. James Academy, Brooklyn, and Brown's Business College,

Brooklyn. Miss Allabach's mother and father are both graduates of the A. S. O., her mother, Dr. Louise B. Allabach, being a charter member of the Axis Club. She also has a brother and sister-in-law, Dr. Theo. P. Berger and Dr. Grace C. Berger, who are osteopaths. She is a member of the January, 1913, class.

The following are members of the June, 1913, class:

Mrs. Nellie B. Clark came here from Bangor, Maine. She was educated in the public schools of Bellgrade, Maine, and is a graduate of the Eastern Maine General Hospital training school for nurses. She says: "I was an invalid for four years and have been treated during the past two years by Agnes E. Peisson, D. O., I feel indebted to the science of osteopathy for saving me from a life of invalidism. I have no relatives in the profession, but felt that I would like to devote the remainder of my life to the study of the science, hoping that I might some time be able to relieve some other poor sufferer."

Miss Carolyn B. Chance formerly lived in Denver, Colorado. She was an office clerk and received her education in the Kansas City Manual Training high school and Central Business College of Denver. She became interested in osteopathy because of the excellent work of Dr. Leva Woods of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Dot Dillon was a teacher in Centerville, Iowa, receiving her education in the Centerville high school and Iowa State Teachers' College of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Her parents knew the Old Doctor when he was called a Faith Doctor, and they have been in touch with osteopathy ever since. She is related to Dr. J. A. Dillon of Centerville, Iowa.

Miss Alletta Herrold came here from Nelsonville, Ohio. She was formerly a nurse, receiving her training in the Robert Burns Hospital of Chicago. She became interested in osteopathy through Dr. Julia Fogarty.

Miss Edith Muhleman was influenced to take up the work here by Dr. Bertha Buddecke of St. Louis. She received her education in the Yeatman high school of St. Louis and Forest Park University, and came here from her home in Webster Groves, Mo.

Miss Ruth Watson was formerly a teacher and came here from her home in Spencer, New York. She received her education in the Spencer high school and the Oswego normal school of New York. She was influenced to take up the work by her brother, Dr. Lewis J. Bingham.

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Wednesday evening, March 1, following the regular business meeting, an interesting program was given for club members only. We were first favored with a trio by Mrs. Allen, Miss Bebout and Mrs.

Payne, after which Dr. F. E. Moore talked to us on "Osteopathy," and gave some very good advice in regard to conducting an office. We have not attempted to give ALL the good things Dr. Moore told us, but have tried at least to pass on part of it to interested Axis readers. Dr. Moore said in part:

"I have always felt it my duty, where possible, to advance the Old Doctor's platform that the rule of the artery is supreme. There are two kinds of osteopathic physicians in existence: the Old Doctor's kind, who never lose sight of the fact that structural disturbance is the cause of functional disorder; and the other kind, who look to the medical works for their diagnosis and who are indefinite in all their practice. If osteopathy cannot be constantly drilled into the student and if its philosophy cannot be taught from every chair in our osteopathic schools, then we are not going to have the best equipped students for osteopathic practice. The most important thing is to get the keynote of osteopathy, the relationship between structure and function and be able to apply the laws of mechanics to body correction.

"The most successful osteopathic physicians are those who practice pure osteopathy and do not mix in a little medicine, a little electricity, a little vibration, or even a little surgery. This shows that SPECIFIC OSTEOPATHY is what the people desire. They want the man or woman who is skilled to DO ONE THING AND TO DO THAT ONE THING WELL. This is the day of specialists and you should be able to recognize the case that will respond to osteopathy and send the surgical case to the osteopathic surgeon. You have such a big thing in a strictly osteopathic practice that it is folly not to concentrate your efforts. After you have been out a few years it grows bigger and bigger to you so that if you adhere closely to the Old Doctor's teaching you may in time become a miniature of what he is."

Dr. Moore then gave us a few practical hints about conducting an office.

"What kind of an office do you want? You may have a suitable office in a small town and it need not cost you much. Inexpensive but in good taste is quite ideal for a small place. In the city you can spend a good deal of money, but things should be in good taste and not gaudy. You wish to impress the mind of the prosperous patient and should have just as good an office as you have a town.

"There are two kinds of treating rooms: The surgical, in which everything, table, stand, etc., is finished in white enamel, and the treating room which is furnished with a rather attractive treating table with stand, dressing table, etc., to match. Everything in and around

the room should be NEAT AND CLEAN. BE SURE THE BRUSH AND COMB ARE CLEAN. Almost all patients observe carelessness or lack of cleanliness. DON'T try to SAVE ON CLEAN LINEN, for it isn't economy to save on a one cent towel to cover the pillow.

"I believe in a generous expense account if you expect a generous income.

"It is very important to have a professional atmosphere. Don't have the office a meeting place for friends. Don't get too well acquainted with your patients. You should be gracious and cause your patients to have confidence in you and like you, but remember it is a business proposition and BE PROFESSIONAL.

"It is a good thing to have a laboratory and at least be able to make urinalysis for sugar and albumen. You should use laboratory methods and always have them to help you in your diagnosis of complicated cases.

"Do not be afraid to charge well for your work and to make strict collections. We must all do more or less gratis work, although gratuitous services are not highly valued. If poor patients can pay for only one month's treatment let them do so and give them two months gratis if necessary. Or, if they are absolutely destitute, there is always something around the office you can have them do for you even if it is something that hardly needs to be done. If they do not give anything in return for treatment, they are usually the most unsatisfactory kind of patients, while the persons who contract for treatment and pay for some are the ones for whom you are able to do the most. The best way is to have an understanding with them when they first come to you.

"Call on the other osteopaths when you go to a new town. Don't wait for them to call on you. Show a desire to be in friendly relationship, but do not be forward in it. Inquire about the local, state and national associations and join them as soon as possible.

"Don't criticise older practitioners to your patients. Respect the fact that even if they did not have some advantages you had in school they probably were taught pure osteopathy and possibly from the Old Doctor himself.

"Overlook unethical acts of others and in time you will probably win their respect. If you examine their patients be careful not to run down their diagnosis.

"Champion osteopathy and don't let others belittle it. IF WE CAN'T BE LOYAL TO THE OLD DOCTOR'S TEACHING WE ARE MIGHTY POOR MATERIAL TO CARRY THE BANNER.

"Don't try to convert all the M. D.'s of the neighborhood. You cannot do it. If any of them wish to know something about osteopathy

give them the best literature you can but don't try to force them to believe your way.

"Never knowingly treat another doctor's patients without his knowledge unless they have discharged the other doctor.

"Don't give professional opinion in consultation except to the doctor in charge.

"Don't be a 'back door' osteopath for anyone. It will belittle you. Have full charge or keep off the case.

"In closing I wish to emphasize the necessity of your believing thoroughly in osteopathy if you expect to make a success in the work. BE ENTHUSIASTIC TO A FAULT AND REMEMBER THE OLD DOCTOR'S TEACHING IN YOUR DAILY PRACTICE."

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Wednesday evening, March 8, Dr. H. C. P. Moore met with the Axis girls in the club for the last time before she and her husband leave for a trip abroad. After the regular business meeting, Dr. Moore talked to us for a few minutes on "The Examination of a Patient" and gave us some very practical ideas on meeting and examining new patients.

Thursday evening following the Atlas and Axis Clubs united and gave a farewell reception to Dr. and Mrs. Moore. We are sorry to have our good friends leave us but know they are going to have a pleasant and profitable trip. We are sure that the whole Axis Club appreciates the many kindnesses that have been shown the club girls by both of the Doctors Moore, and we all unite in wishing them a pleasant journey, good luck and Godspeed.